

CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

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"Cape Diamond"

MAURICE G. CULLEN, R.C.A.

CONTENTS

QUEBEC'S 350th ANNIVERSARY

THE LARGEST ISLAND - GREENLAND

THROUGH WESTERN ONTARIO WITH
GRANT'S PICTURESQUE CANADA

THE VISIT OF
PRINCESS MARGARET 1958



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Head Office: 54 Park Ave., Ottawa 4
(Tel. CE. 6-7493)

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES:
F. A. DALLYN
1000 St. Antoine St., Montreal 3
(Tel. UN. 6-5285)

GEORGE F. HENDERSON
1103 Mayor Bldg., Montreal 2
(Tel. VI. 9-3571 or UN. 6-5285)
73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
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Europe: S/L W. H. CORKILL, M.B.E.,
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CONTENTS

NOVEMBER 1958 • VOLUME LVII • NUMBER 5

COVER SUBJECT:—"Cape Diamond" by Maurice G. Cullen, R.C.A. (1866-1934); collection of the Art Gallery of Hamilton. Plates courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada

	Page
QUEBEC'S 350TH ANNIVERSARY . . . by MGR. ARTHUR MAHEUX	150
THE VISIT OF PRINCESS MARGARET 1958 by SYLVIA SEELEY	154
THE LARGEST ISLAND—GREENLAND .	166
THROUGH WESTERN ONTARIO WITH GRANT'S PICTURESQUE CANADA . . by I. S. McARTHUR	172
THE TRAVEL CORNER	VII
EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK	IX
AMONGST THE NEW BOOKS	IX

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SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN
Fondateur de Quebec Capitale du Pays de Canada
1608

Quebec's 350th Anniversary

by MONSIGNOR ARTHUR MAHEUX

I REMEMBER WELL the great celebrations held at Quebec in 1908 to commemorate the tercentenary of the founding of that town by Sieur Samuel de Champlain. I had just finished my theological studies and had fallen under the spell of that brilliant leader Henri Bourassa, whose drive towards a broad Canadian nationalism was not directed towards autonomy but towards freedom of decision within the British Commonwealth.

That period was an opportune moment for French Canadians to reassess their cultural heritage which their pioneer ancestors had brought with them from France, and the situation was warmly stressed by three important institutions, *La Société du parler français au Canada*, *La Société symphonique de Québec* and *La Société nationale des Acadiens*. The situation was further emphasized by the appearance of journalistic literature, *Le Nationaliste*, *Le Devoir* and *L'Action Catholique*. These last two are still in circulation.

Another famous character who appeared during the celebrations was Camille Roy, who later became Rector of Laval University, and who was known as *le grand seigneur des lettres canadiennes*. His remarkable lectures on "Nationalization of French Canadian Literature" created a great stir among the younger generation and led to a higher standard of literary production.

Although the celebrations of 1908 lasted only three days, they had a long-range effect. It is too early yet to say what the results of the 1958 celebrations will be, for they lasted nearly six months and hence affected a much larger public by means of television and all the modern facilities of transportation and communication. The festivities were enlivened by the co-operation of writers, musicians and artists in many fields. Social functions, drama and excursions of all kinds were organized for all classes of people, including various national groups.

The central idea of the celebrations was to pay honour to Samuel de Champlain, whose exploits brought renown to France, his native

country, and to the province of New France which he founded in Canada. Despite the fact that he opened up the vast range of territory around the Great Lakes, he never regarded himself as a hero. Exploration was in the air and to risk one's life in the discovery of new lands was, to him, merely the occupation of an ordinary gentleman. He came of a fisherman's family and learned early the perils of the sea off the coast of Brouage and La Rochelle. He was greatly attracted by the new avenues of thought which shed their light throughout the sixteenth century, and he learned the benefits of tolerance through living in a part of France torn by religious strife. He was educated at a time when the King's chief minister was Sully, who placed enormous value on the development of French agriculture.

Champlain, like the traders of Spain, Portugal, France, England and Flanders, was alive to the commercial possibilities of the New World. He had the skill of the Spanish *conquistadores* without their cruelty, and the daring of the English adventurers without their piracy. He was, indeed, friendly with the King, the ministers and the merchants alike, and his only enemies were the Iroquois.

In honouring her great founder, Quebec is honouring herself. As in many other historic cities, it is sometimes difficult to reconcile the necessities of increasing trade with the preservation of ancient buildings. The organizers of the festivities found their problem increased by the need of providing accommodation for the influx of tourists who came to take part in the celebrations. Various societies have been formed to protect the historic treasures of Quebec from destruction and tourists expect to find the antiquities *in situ*, with modern hotels beside them.

Quebec's greatest asset is its location. Its area extends from Cape Diamond in the east to Cap Rouge in the west. It would offer a far better terrain for a city of towers, spires and even skyscrapers, than does the flat terrain of New York. But skyscrapers are not easily

tolerated by people of aesthetic and artistic sentiment. The dignity of the Chateau Frontenac makes its height agreeable to the eye, but other tall buildings do not meet with general approval. The historic ideal is to be found in the one-storey, steep-roofed house at the corner of Ste. Famille and Hébert streets—a treasured building that dates from 1717. It is known as the McKenna House and would have been destroyed had not the writer saved it by asking the Commission of Historic Places to protect it by putting on it a bronze plaque. The frame of its roof served as a model for the roof of the rebuilt *Habitation* of Champlain at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. Many appeals were made during the festivities to ensure the preservation of these fine old buildings.

Important as the preservation of historic landmarks is, the reassessment of French cultural heritage is of even higher value. The *Album du 350e Anniversaire*, published by *La Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste*, makes it plain that this was the main theme of the celebrations. This heritage includes the subjects of religion, language, laws, history, education, arts, economics and government. It is interesting at this point to make a comparison here between France and Great Britain. It can be shown, that except in religion and language, there was little difference between them. The first settlers, French and English, brought to North America a cultural heritage of high degree, of which the early colonists were justly proud, as are their descendants today. In the preservation of this culture, one must remember the beneficent role played by the Récollets, the Jesuits, the secular clergy, Monsignor de Laval, as well as the religious communities of women, especially that of Marie de l'Incarnation and the Reverend Mother d'Youville. The pioneer work of such famous men as Louis Hébert, Guillaume Couillard and Robert Giffard found its complement in the work of the Ursuline Sisters, the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu, the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre-Dame, and the Sisters of Charity, and indeed, all those valiant women who tended their homes and families under conditions of pioneering hardships.

One of the very first considerations of the early settlers was education. In 1635 (a year

before the foundation of Harvard), the famous Jesuits' College at Quebec was opened; the Quebec Seminary opened in 1663; and while the Friars were busy starting schools for boys, the Ursulines and Sisters of Congregation were opening schools for girls.

Meanwhile the economic life of the colony was growing fast. Under the watchful eye of Jean Talon, the artisans were encouraged, the breweries became productive and buildings increased on every side.

Scientific studies, too, were beginning to make their way and Champlain is known to have shown deep interest in natural history. The Jesuits led the way in such studies as medicine and mathematics, as well as the local flora and fauna.

The settlers brought with them the legal code of their own country; this became the civil law of Quebec. It was transformed and adapted to new circumstances, as they arose, and the system is much cherished by the French Canadians.

While endeavouring to establish themselves in the business of wresting a livelihood from the new country, the settlers did not neglect military considerations, and maintained the fortifications made by Champlain and his successors, especially at Fort St. Louis.

The literature, history, poetry and fine arts of French Canadian expression are too well known to need much description; they have been carried on from the settlers' times up to today without a break. The events of this 350th anniversary are a purely pacific exploration of the past. We believe that French Canadian culture is an asset for Canada, and that it can flourish in perfect harmony with culture of English origin. This was well illustrated by an article entitled "All Quebec Loves a Parade", which appeared recently in a popular journal. The pictures showed the drum major in British garb, the priest playing a bugle, the American fanfare, the American flag topped by a *fleur-de-lys*, the Irish harpist, British and French sailors, a flower girl with various flags and the motto, *Je me souviens*. It underlined the fact that these celebrations were of national and international flavour, and that their importance spread far beyond Quebec.

Right:—Quebec City and the St. Lawrence River as seen through the wrought-iron decoration on the tower of the Parliament Buildings.

Driscoll, Quebec Provincial Publicity Bureau





The ship's company of the frigate H.M.C.S. Stettler cheers Princess Margaret to the echo during the Royal Fleet review held off Royal Roads, near Esquimalt, British Columbia.

National Defence



Princess Margaret, accompanied by the Hon. George Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, smiles at the Naval guard of honour on her arrival at Esquimalt.

National Defence

The Visit of Princess Margaret 1958

by SYLVIA SEELEY

"I am sure I speak for all Canadians everywhere when I say how eagerly we are looking forward to welcoming you and to demonstrating the warmth of our affection."

Seldom can Prime Minister Diefenbaker have voiced more truly the feelings of the whole nation than when on the 10 July he sent this message to Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret on the eve of her take-off from

London airport for her first visit to our shores. This occasion has now passed into history and it has forged yet another happy link between her country and ours. The presence of the Princess amongst us has served to bridge the gap between the two visits of Her Majesty the Queen, the first so happily achieved in 1957, the second so eagerly anticipated for 1959. We like to feel that our Queen and her sister know us and love us, just because we are Canada,



On her arrival at the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, for dinner, Princess Margaret stops to chat with the Hon. W. A. C. Bennett, Premier of British Columbia, Mrs. Bennett and Rear Admiral H. S. Rayner.

Associated Press

and we love and respect them loyally and personally.

It was therefore with more than ordinary interest that we learned of the Princess's journey by the great circle route on the evening of 11 July 1958 for a 2,500 mile non-stop flight to the refuelling station at Goose Bay, the aeroplane's only halt between London and Vancouver. It was very appropriate that the centennial celebrations at British Columbia should have as their climax the arrival of a

beautiful princess whose great-great-grandmother one hundred years ago had chosen the name for the newly formed province.

The Princess actually touched Canadian soil first at Vancouver when she left the Bristol-Britannia turbo-prop aircraft in which she had travelled from London, and entered the Royal Canadian Air Force C-5 to continue her journey to Victoria, where she was greeted at Patricia Bay Airport by the Canadian Defence Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister and by her

host, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. During her eighteen-mile drive to her headquarters at the Empress Hotel in Victoria she made her first acquaintance with the Canadian people whom she had come so far to see—the thousands who shouted their welcome in vociferous cheering.

Although the Princess had come specifically to take part in the British Columbia celebrations, by performing many official duties, she had also come to enjoy a summer holiday, and to see how Canadians spend their vacation, and like them she went swimming, boating and picnicking. In the Governor General's message of welcome he stressed the point of

mutual enjoyment for her and us in getting to know each other, but we must not lose sight of the deeper significance of this royal visit. She did indeed find some carefree moments when she could brush aside all ceremonial, and indulge in unscheduled sightseeing, chatting with anyone she wished. Yet one of the most important events of the centenary celebrations was Canada's first full-dress naval review, when the Princess, with all the gracious dignity of her elder sister, took the salute of thirty-two ships of the Canadian, British, and United States navies from the bridge of the destroyer *Crescent*, and later dined in state at the Services College of Royal Roads, with the

The British Princess admires the Indian Princess in her native finery at Williams Lake, British Columbia.

Gazette Photo Service





Princess Margaret salutes the enthusiastic Torontonians, as she leaves the City Hall of Toronto accompanied by Mayor Nathan Phillips, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and other dignitaries.

National Defence

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and Rear Admiral H. S. Rayner, and when darkness fell, watched the illuminations and fireworks. While the Princess took part in all these formal happenings, she was just as delighted as anyone else would be at the sight of British Columbia's 10,000-pound birthday cake which awaited her on her arrival at Nanaimo. With a sword presented to her by an aide-de-camp she cut the cake, tasted it with obvious approval, and pronounced it "marvellous".

With unfailing grace and dignity she pleased everybody at the numerous ceremonies and presentations by her remarkable gift of appearing cool and unfurried when the temperature, as well as the celebrations, were all at their highest. Even the sun at Victoria was determined to mark the proceedings by driving

the mercury to well over 90° Fahrenheit on the occasion of the official garden-party, where the Princess appeared after a long morning of inspections and parades, and wearing on her frock the brooch which had just been presented to her by Premier Bennett as a gift from the people of British Columbia. It represented the province's official emblem, the dogwood flower, designed in diamonds and emeralds. It was no wonder that by evening the Princess sought some cooler air in a midnight drive to a point where she could look down on Juan de Fuca Strait and the shoreline of the United States.

Perhaps the closest tie between the Princess and the people of British Columbia is to be realized in her own words: "I shall be able to feel myself already a landowner in the province. No token of your affections could have given

THE VISIT OF PRINCESS MARGARET 1958

me as much pleasure." This remark was occasioned by the gift of an island, 545 acres in extent, in the Gulf of Georgia, previously known as Portland Island and now renamed Princess Margaret Island. The Premier of British Columbia offered the gift which makes the Princess a Canadian landowner, in a speech of official welcome when she visited the Parliament Buildings at Victoria. Formerly the island had served as a retreat for Francis Sutton, an eccentric British General of the First World War. He had fought in the Gallipoli campaign, and had lost an arm, but in 1920 he was appointed to a high military command in China. Then he retired from the army, became a millionaire, and bought Portland Island, but his fortune crumbled away and he set out for China again to make another, after which all certain trace of him was lost.

Even the very hottest of summer weather could not deter the Princess from touring the fruit and dairy farms of the Fraser Valley, and visiting British Columbia's oldest church, St. John the Divine, originally built at Fort Langley, where the Crown Colony was first proclaimed. In 1882 the Church was towed across the river to Maple Ridge. Continuing her journey to New Westminster, the Princess received the traditional salute from the ancient and honourable Hyack Anvil Battery, which consists of twenty-one bangs fired by packing powder between two anvils.

By means of the Royal Canadian Air Force C-5, the Princess next explored the Peace River country to see the new natural gas fields. She flew to Fort St. John, known as the get-rich-quick town, where a gas well was flared for her benefit and the escaping gas sent orange flames

The Princess shows keen interest in the scale model of the Ville Marie project which Mayor Fournier is explaining to her after the reception at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal.

Canadian National Railways



high into the sky. At Prince George, a veteran prospector was on hand to show how gold panning was done, and he presented her with the three nuggets that he recovered.

At Kelowna the Princess was allowed a brief holiday where she could enjoy herself like any other tourist, walking, swimming, riding as she pleased in peace and privacy. The respite only lasted for three and a half days, and she reappeared on the public scene to open the restored Fort Langley, the first permanent white settlement on this northwest Pacific coast. It was built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1827 to protect its trade west of the Rockies. It stands twenty-five miles east of Vancouver, and has now been restored in honour of the centenary year.

It was in the nature of things that the province's centenary should be celebrated with official ceremonies, formal presentations, and reviews, and these events took on a special significance when graced by the presence of the daughter of a much-loved King of our Commonwealth, who also had visited this province, nineteen years ago. For two weeks the festivities were enriched by the sparkling presence and gay personality of the Princess, and now it was Alberta's turn to show her how Canadians really spend their holidays, and to invite her to do as the rest of us do. But not quite, however, for she boarded the royal train straight from the ballroom of H.M.C.S. *Discovery*, with the weight and dignity of an honorary doctorate of laws conferred on her earlier in the day by the University of British Columbia.

Do we not all, at some period, stay in log cabins at Banff, high up in the mountains, and swim and ride horseback, and visit the garbage dump to see the bears? So did the Princess, and when Sunday came she attended divine service in the Anglican Church of St. George's-in-the-Pines where the rector showed her the prayer-books used by her parents when they visited Banff in 1939. She also found time to ride over the trails to see a mountain peak named in her honour, to visit the Banff School of Fine Arts with its 600 students in attendance, and to make a tour of an army cadet camp.

Then, after an official banquet, came a brief visit to Calgary where she was delighted by

a version of the famous stampede, though it had to be condensed to forty-five minutes. The days were spinning by all too fast and now it was Saskatchewan that was claiming her attention. So the C-5 bore her eastward to the airport of Prince Albert, a town named for her great-great-grandfather, where she was greeted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and where she inspected the guard of honour. On her second day she sped away by helicopter to visit the farm of a sturdy new Canadian, a Norwegian who has settled happily near Prince Albert with his wife and ten children. It was these moments of real home life that afforded the Princess so much pleasure, for her great delight is in people and the way they live.

In the C-5 aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Princess made a five-and-a-half hour flight eastward from Prince Albert, leaving the mountains and prairies behind her as she approached the more conventional and populated territory of Ontario. Her arrival at Malton Airport was signalized by the usual reception by the Lieutenant-Governor, eager to do honour to the sister of our Queen. There followed the usual round of civic greetings and luncheons, but the Princess has a graceful way of pretending that it is all for the first time. For her indeed it really was the first time when she sped on her way to the now famous Stratford-on-Avon in Ontario to see the heights to which a Canadian Shakespearean festival can rise. The play chosen was that delightful extravaganza *A Winter's Tale*. The British royal family is well known to be devoted to theatrical and musical entertainment, and Princess Margaret in particular is noted for her histrionic gifts. It was therefore no formal duty but a real delight to the Princess to be able to spend an evening at this essentially Canadian form of Shakespearean art, an institution which has grown beyond measure in the five years of its existence, and the company will doubtless take new courage and inspiration from the vivid interest of the royal lady. She had only six and a half days in Ontario, but for her Stratford was a "must".

The next day was reserved to show her something even more integral to Canadian life —



Princess Margaret is greeted by Governor General Vincent Massey on her return from her holiday at Harrington Lake. The red, silver and blue helicopter landed on the cricket pitch at Government House, Ottawa.

Dominion Wide

Niagara Falls, with all that its scenic beauty and commercial power implied. To Princess Margaret, the famous falls meant just what they mean to you and me. She went there as a tourist, and stood gazing in wonder and delight, shrouded like the rest of us in mackintosh overalls, covered with the fierce spray. While in the Oakes Garden she signed, as other members of her family have done, the famous Bible presented by Queen Anne to the Queen's Chapel Royal of the Mohawks in 1712. With so much to see, the Princess could not linger anywhere as she wished. The royal train bore her away to the city of Hamilton, where she presented colours to the Highland Light Infantry of Canada of which she is Colonel-in-Chief. From Hamilton the Princess travelled,

still by train, to visit Canada's capital city.

It is pleasant to think that only about ten months have elapsed between the visit of the Queen and the visit of her sister. The happy bond which exists between the two countries grows stronger with each visit. Government House at Ottawa is very familiar with royal faces, but never can it have greeted anyone daintier or more vivacious than the lady who stands third in succession to the crown of the Commonwealth. The highlight of her visit to Ottawa was to be the opening of the long discussed City Hall and this function she gracefully performed within about three hours of her arrival. Owing to the location of the new building, this was an occasion for all of us, privileged or unprivileged, to see her per-

Prior to leaving Quebec for Fredericton the Princess reviews a guard of honour of the Royal 22nd Regiment in front of Palais Station. The regimental mascot, the goat Baptiste, takes the opportunity to review the Princess.

National Film Board





Princess Margaret chats happily with Mr. and Mrs. Peder Skotheim and their ten children on their farm near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

National Film Board

sonally. Sussex Street makes a good vantage point the whole way from Government House to the Chateau Laurier, and there was plenty of chance to see the fairy-like princess driving on her way to a reception at the Chateau offered by the Government.

A train journey, a guard of honour inspection, a luncheon party, the gifts of a mink coat and a chinchilla cape, the opening of the City Hall and a party at the Chateau would seem a rather full day to some young women. But not so to Princess Margaret, who appeared fresh and lively as ever at the dinner dance given for her by the Governor General that evening. The Princess could not but feel at home there, with portraits of her parents, grandparents and great-grandparents looking

down upon the gay scene from their gilded frames as she danced on till the proverbial "three o'clock in the morning".

Sunday found the Princess attending divine service at Christ Church Cathedral as so many members of her family have done before her. And after Church she paid a visit to Hull and signed the Golden Book at the Hotel de Ville.

Do not most of us like to go up the Gatineau on a week-end? That is just what the Princess did. Her free time was only half what most of us usually have, so she went by helicopter to the peace and seclusion of Harrington Lake, to enjoy herself doing just the things that most Canadians like to do on a summer Sunday afternoon. The next day was her very own, too, in those tranquil surroundings; but the



Princess Margaret attends a state dinner at the Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax during the bicentenary celebrations. On her right hand is the Lieutenant-Governor and on her left is the Premier of Nova Scotia, as she stands to address the nation by radio and television across Canada.

National Film Board

brief holiday came to an end all too soon as holidays always do, specially when the thermometer stands at 90° Fahrenheit in the shade. The helicopter brought her safely back to the lawns of Government House, and the same afternoon found her in the next province eastward, visiting Canada's largest city, with Canada's loudest cheers voiced by 25,000 schoolchildren. A brief drive round Montreal, a civic dinner and a Bach concert given at Le Théâtre de la Comédie Canadienne were all that she had time for, and the next morning she flew from Dorval to Quebec, passing over the St. Lawrence Seaway installations that her sister has been invited to open next year.

In Quebec the Princess attended a reception at Bois de Coulanges, the residence of the

Lieutenant-Governor. Later she examined the famous Plains of Abraham and the Citadel. It was the special purpose of the trip to show the Princess our varied scene from the Rocky Mountains on the Pacific coast to the quieter beauties of the smaller sea-girt provinces which thrive on the Atlantic fisheries. So Fredericton, "the city of elms", burst forth into flags, bunting and shouts of welcome as the Princess received her official welcome to the Province of New Brunswick on her way to attend the civic luncheon in her honour. Doubtless she learned more of the heart of the country when she spent the next day at a cottage on the St. John River with no public engagements.

The next day she officially opened the bridge, now bearing her name, which carries the Trans-

THE VISIT OF PRINCESS MARGARET 1958

Canada Highway over the St. John River, and then she visited Camp Gagetown, which has the largest training ground area in the Commonwealth. But the cry eastward was growing ever more urgent. In the C-5 she travelled to Nova Scotia, where she had a brief glimpse of Yarmouth, Church Point, and Digby all within the space of a few hours. With the aid of helicopter transport, she had time to see a little of the fishing industry and to chat with some fishermen. The morning of Sunday, 10 August, found her in the historic setting of Annapolis Royal, and after church service at St. Luke's, she walked to the Fort Anne museum. Thence she passed by royal train with a few platform stops to Halifax for a busy

day of reviews, parades and inspections. On her last day, every moment from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. held its scheduled engagement. In her farewell speech of thanks made at a Government dinner held in the Nova Scotian Hotel she aptly commented that, in leaving Canada, she felt "as Cinderella must have felt as the first terrible note of midnight struck on another entrancing occasion." That touch of Fairyland was well in keeping with a happy situation. She has made new friends and been a very welcome guest in this land. No compliment could have been more sincere or pleasing to Canada than her farewell words, "I feel I have a second home here."



At Shearwater airport, Halifax, the royal guest waves a final au revoir to Canada before starting on her return flight to England.

National Film Board





Among ice bergs of terrifying grandeur Greenlanders are expert with their kayaks. For livelihood some are still entirely dependent on hunting seals and the occasional walrus, but most depend on fishing.

The Largest Island—Greenland

Photographs by courtesy of the Royal Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, except where credited.

GREENLAND has an area of 850,000 square miles, five-sixths of which is under ice. The 22,000 people who live on this large and inhospitable island may be found in settlements on the coastal fringe. By their own choice these people are Danish citizens. Most of them are of Eskimo origin, and a high degree of literacy prevails among them. They are represented by two members in the Danish Parliament.

For over a thousand years, since their migration from North America, these people have managed to extract a living by means

of fishing, whaling and seal hunting, and they also have domesticated the reindeer. In 1721, the Danish missionary Hans Egede, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Greenland, in the hope of learning something about the early Norse adventurers and also to spread the knowledge of Christianity amongst the existing people. At first the Danish Government sought to protect the Greenlanders from the manifest disadvantages which contact with western civilization would, at that period, have brought them. It could do little but guard them from disturbance in their inherited way of life.

THE LARGEST ISLAND—GREENLAND

But with the advent of all the twentieth-century facilities of transport and communication, Greenland has been put on a new economic basis, with modern political and educational organization and has a National Council of its own. Health services and education are free, and the constitution was amended to provide for the integration of Greenland with Denmark on terms of complete equality. Greenland is now taking a useful part in the International Geophysical Year. The most northerly meteorological station in the world has been set up there, north of latitude 81°,

and a seismological station has also been established. Magnetic variations are being observed at Godhavn and Thule, and an *observatorium* has been temporarily set up at Julianehaab on the west coast. Work in the ionosphere is being carried out, the northern lights are being studied, and expeditions have been organized for the furtherance of glaciology and oceanographic work.

Arrangements are now being made by the Canadian Government for a party of Canadian Eskimos to visit the Eskimos of Greenland to observe their methods of progress.

Greenland is the world's largest island, if Australia is regarded as a continent. Most of its surface is covered by an ice-sheet, up to 10,000 feet thick in some places. Through this protrude the rocky summits of mountains. The coast is indented by many long deep fiords. This presents a scene on the east coast of northern Greenland.

U.K. Central Information Office.





The settlement of Holsteinsborg on the west coast of Greenland is just north of the Arctic Circle. The bones of a whale's jaw form the arch of the gateway in the foreground.

*Right:—
The settlement of Sukkertoppen, on an island off the south-west coast of Greenland, has some 1,400 inhabitants. Most of the Eskimos fish, raise reindeer, or hunt seals and whales.*





Left:—

The road from Godthaab, largest and oldest Danish settlement in Greenland. Established by the missionary, Hans Egede, in 1721 it now has a population of about 2,000. It is situated on the south-west coast and is the capital of South Greenland.

The population of Greenland is estimated at 22,000, mostly Eskimo. There is also a small Danish colony, for the island is a dependency of Denmark. Here a Greenland hunter, wearing heavy trousers made from the skin of a bear he killed, is showing his son how to use fire-arms.





Umanak is a settlement on a fiord of the same name in West Greenland. This is a view from the solarium of Umanak's hospital.



The face of this typical Greenland woman suggests that she is well content with her lot.

Many Greenlanders accept the established Church of Denmark, and here a christening is taking place at the settlement of Kangamiut.





Odak, who lives in the Thule district, accompanied Peary to the North Pole in 1909. Beside him is Kujapik, his wife, who handles her sewing-machine in her own practical way.



Children have to develop a sense of responsibility very early in this inhospitable climate. Here we see that little Miss Pigtales has to care for her younger sister, a considerable armful, bundled up in heavy furs.



View from the Dundas Mountain.

All illustrations from *Picturesque Canada — The Country As It Was and Is*, Volume II, published by Belden Brothers, Toronto, 1882.

Through Western Ontario With Grant's Picturesque Canada

by I. S. McARTHUR

AS CANADA moves into the last decade of the first century of Confederation more and more interest is being shown in the historic and picturesque aspects of its vast geography. It is of interest to look back at some of the notable writings of the past, not only to see the changes which have been wrought but also to focus attention on what has been preserved. George Munro Grant, principal of Queen's University, 1877-1902, made a notable contribution when in 1882 he edited *Picturesque Canada—The Country As It Was and Is*. * This publication, consisting of thirty-six volumes and 880 pages, contains over 500 engravings in wood. More than twenty authors contributed but the contribution of Principal Grant was by far the greatest. R. C. Wallace in his *Some Great Men of Queen's* refers to the principal and this particular series: "His pen was constantly busy. He once told a member of the staff who approached him for an increase in salary that when he needed money he wrote an article for the press, an admonition that failed to comfort the disconcerted staff member. In 1882 he edited *Picturesque Canada*. The better parts of it were from his own pen, and he rewrote much that was contributed."

The unique value of *Picturesque Canada* lies in the emphasis placed on the scenic and historic aspects of the countryside rather than on the industrial and economic. The reader is taken from Quebec through Montreal, Ottawa, the Upper Lakes, Manitoba and the Northwest through to the Rocky Mountains, then back to the Niagara district, Toronto and vicinity, through Western Ontario, the Georgian Bay and Muskoka Lakes district, Eastern Ontario, South-Eastern Quebec, the lower St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, then eastward through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and finally to British Columbia. Copies are now rare, although they can occasionally be found in second-hand book stores and are available in most well-stocked libraries.

This writer, in revisiting Western Ontario recently, was fortunate in having *Picturesque Canada* brought to his attention prior to making the holiday trip and doubly fortunate in being able to find the two bound volumes in a Waterloo County antique shop. Turning to the chapter "From Toronto, Westward", we find in word and picture the early history of the valley of the Credit, of La Salle's exploration of Burlington Bay in 1669 and his discovery of the mouth of the Niagara ("first of all Europeans, he heard the awful voice of the cataract"). The meeting of La Salle and Joliet on the banks of the Grand is reported by J. Howard Hunter, M.A., author of this particular chapter: "Without the aid of the Light House and Canal that now give the largest steamers easy entrance to Burlington Bay, La Salle led his flotilla within its sheltering arms. It was the 24th of September 1669. The dense underwood up the hill-sides, and the stately forests covering the heights, formed an amphitheatre of the richest foliage, which was already kindling with the gold and crimson fires of the Canadian autumn. While resting here, La Salle was astonished to learn from the natives that another French explorer had just reached a village on the Grand River beyond. This proved to be no less a personage than Joliet—hereafter to become La Salle's victorious rival in the race for the finding of the Mississippi. Could a more picturesque incident be conceived than the meeting of these young men who were presently to become so famous? Joliet explained that he had been sent by the Intendant Talon to discover certain rumored copper-mines in the Northwest; the Jesuit missionaries Marquette and Dablon had volunteered to accompany him. Stopped by a sault in their upward progress, the missionaries had remained to found the Mission of St. Marie. Joliet returned; but with an absorbing passion for adventure, he selected for his return an unexplored route, which added to the maps of

**Picturesque Canada—The Country As It Was and Is* was edited by George Munro Grant, D.D., of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and illustrated under the supervision of L. R. O'Brien, President, R.C.A., Toronto. It was published by Belden Brothers in 1882.



*The bridge, Irvine
River, Elora.*

*Elm vista, Grand River,
Elora.*



New France our western peninsula of Ontario. Joliet discovered the river and lake which have since been used to commemorate the mild military achievements of General St. Clair; he then explored a strait (Detroit) that gave the young explorer entry into a vast lake (Erie), hitherto unseen of white men. Coasting along the Canadian shore of Lake Erie, he discovered and ascended the Grand River, and he was now standing near the site of the future Mohawk Church, showing La Salle the first map of Peninsular Ontario."



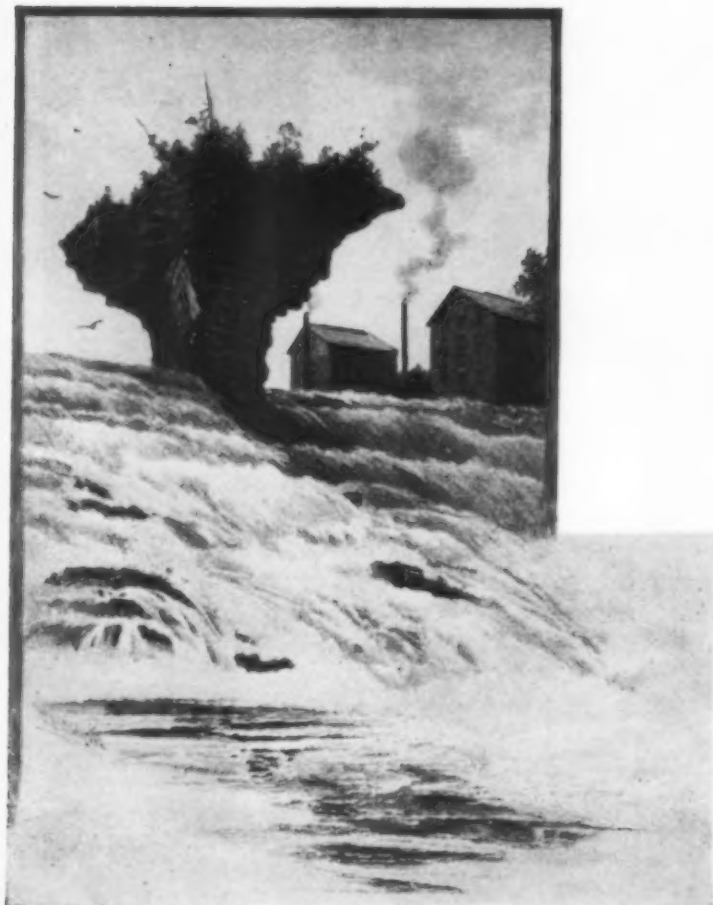
*Meeting of the waters.
Junction of the Grand
and Irvine Rivers, Elora.*

We visited the Mohawk Church on the edge of Brantford, finding it little changed since 1882. Many of the landmarks of Paris, Galt and Guelph also remain to be admired and enjoyed by those prepared to stop, look and reflect rather than continue in headlong dash to cover 500 miles from sunrise to sunset.

A delightful day may be spent at Elora, where the Irvine River joins the Grand. While it is a beauty spot in its own right, some knowledge of the history of the area greatly enhances the tourist's enjoyment. Following a fascinating description of the early Indian life and conflicts within this area together with the work of the missionaries Daillon (1626) and "the daring Brébeuf himself", the author describes the gorge:

"The Grand River rising 1,600 feet above the sea wanders moodily through the fens and dark forests of the northern townships and then at Fergus suddenly plunges into a deep gorge, from which it emerges about two miles below the falls of Elora, the whole descent of the river within the ravine being about sixty feet. A little below Elora the Grand River is joined by the Irvine, which bursts through a gorge

similar in depth and rivalling the other in beauty. The lofty rock-walls of these ravines are of magnesian limestone, which, through the solvent action of springs and disruptive force of frost, has been burrowed and chiselled into endless caverns and recesses. These romantic retreats have lately been made accessible and inviting by stairways and walks and seats; but in primeval times they could only have been reached by some secret pathway. The chasm was then wooded to its very verge, and the doorways of the caves were securely screened from view. It is probably to those days of the Iroquois Terror that we should refer some of the most interesting of the Indian antiquities that have been brought together in the Museum at Elora. In the large cavern in the north bank and a little below the Falls, after clearing away earth and debris, Mr. Boyle found among the remains of a wood fire bones of small quadrupeds, which had evidently been split for the mere sake of the marrow they contained, — implying a scarcity of food not ordinarily occurring in this famous hunting-ground, but probably due to the risk of encountering enemies in the woods. A lad wandering one day, in 1880, through the Grand River ravine, and peering into every opening in the cliff in search of the treasures which Elora boys believe are somewhere stored up in these rock-walls, found at a spring a few beads belonging, as he supposed to a lady's necklace. They proved to be violet, or precious wampum. The search having been followed back into the cliff, a recess was reached large enough to admit the hand, and filled with earth. The earth when washed yielded between three and four hundred shell-beads of the same violet or purple colour. Did some Indian beauty, flying for protection to these natural cloisters, and taking off her now useless and dangerous jewelry, confide to this secure casket the necklaces that had set off her charms at many a moonlight or firelight dance? Or, was it some antique miser? — perhaps some Huron



Islet Rock, Falls of Elora.



The old Mohawk church.

refugee, for, unlike the Neutrals, the Hurons had a strong financial turn and a keen instinct for wampum, — did some miser, carrying his money with him in his flight, lock it up in this bank vault beyond the reach of the Iroquois? A stream trickling through the strata carried out before it a few of the beads, and so betrayed

the secret which had lain fast hidden in the heart of the rock for more than two centuries.”

In *Picturesque Canada* the reader will find many similar sketches on Canada's history, beauty spots and points of interest. This book will well repay any search necessary to locate a copy.

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THE TRAVEL CORNER



Lac Beauport, a few miles north of Quebec City, is a popular year-round resort area. This is Manoir St. Castin in winter setting.

W. Schermer

Quebec City and Environs

There was a time when tourists invaded Quebec City almost exclusively in the summer. After a time the tourist season was prolonged into the colourful autumn months. Then the city began holding an annual winter carnival, which attracted many visitors during the cold months, too. Now, at any season of the year, one encounters camera-dangling travellers from other parts of the country and from the United States. We noted with surprise this fall that there appeared to be more from south of the border than from adjacent

Canadian provinces. Personally, we hope this observation is not supported by annual statistics, for here in Quebec City there is much to be seen and enjoyed by residents of the other provinces and it would be regrettable if outsiders, however friendly, were more appreciative than natives.

Quebec is probably Canada's most distinctive city, and one of the most distinctive on the entire North American Continent to boot. Its narrow winding streets and old buildings breathe the atmosphere of the old world. It is steeped in history: this year, in fact, it is celebrating the

350th anniversary of its founding in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. Though old, it is constantly being renewed, as one abruptly realizes when passing the rows of sleek motels on the eastern outskirts or driving through the modern residential suburb of Ste. Foye with its garden-surrounded bungalows and little forests of television antennae.

Where to begin sightseeing in the provincial capital is a problem not unlike that of deciding where to take the first bite from a delicious piece of fruit. Systematists commence well organized, armed with suitable brochures and maps. Others just plunge ahead, letting sensation follow sensation. But sooner or later everyone seems to arrive on Dufferin Terrace, the famous boardwalk beside the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, to enjoy the view of lower town and the river and perhaps succumb to the gallic persuasiveness of the men who drive horse-drawn calèches in summer and open sleighs with tinkling bells and heavy buffalo robes in winter. From here it is not far to the majestic Citadel on top of Cape Diamond, where the red uniforms of the Royal 22^eme Regiment flash against weathered grey stone walls. The public are allowed to witness the colourful changing of the guard and evening retreat ceremonies. Another rallying point for visitors is the extensive parkland of the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm fought and died in the fateful battle of 1759 which made Quebec British territory. At Sillery stands the old stone Mission House of 1637, said to be the oldest stone house in Canada. Within a block or so of the railway station are the Talon Vaults, described as the original location of the oldest brewery on the continent—an underground oasis in what is now the Dow Brewery building, where tours end with free samples. But these are merely a handful of the city's historic corners and buildings: there are many others.

In the immediate vicinity of Quebec there are a number of places and sights of interest to visitors. Six miles east on the St. Lawrence's north shore, the beautiful Montmorency Falls cascade 274 feet down a steep cliff, creating an arresting and impressive picture. On the far side of the highway an attractive bridge arches across the river to the Isle of Orleans. A most enjoyable motor trip may be made around its perimeter, with delightful pastoral vistas along the way and glimpses of old Norman-style farmsteads and picturesque churches. At Ste. Famille there is a church dating back to 1669, which is said to be one of the oldest on

the continent. However, in touring the isle one notes a goodly number of summer homes, some with tennis courts or swimming pools. The island does not belong as completely to the quaint past as some publicity folders suggest, but its tranquil charm remains real and unchallenged. About forty-five miles east of Quebec on the same highway is Ste. Anne de Beaupré, with its great Roman Catholic shrine, whose tercentenary is being celebrated this year. North of Quebec City, at Orsainville, are the Provincial Zoological Gardens, a favourite of families with children. The gardens are beautifully landscaped and contain an interesting selection of animals from all parts of the world.

Probably the best-known resort area near Quebec City is Lac Beauport, which lies about ten miles to the north on highway 54 in the Laurentians. This is not a conventional warm-weather playground, closing for the season on Labour Day. Its hotels remain open all year and in winter cater to those who are fond of winter sports. Usually some of the skiing events of the popular winter carnival in February are held on the slopes around the lake.

Maps and general information about Quebec City, its winter carnival and tourist facilities, may be obtained by writing to the Provincial Tourist Bureau, 710 Grande Allée East, Québec, P.Q.



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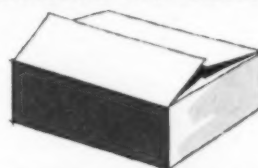
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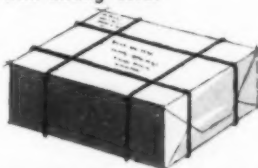
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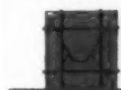
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EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK

Mgr. Arthur Maheux (*Quebec's 350th Anniversary*), has for a long time been associated with Quebec's Laval University where he has served in various capacities, including professor of Classics, professor of Eloquence, secretary and registrar, head of the Department of History and Geography, and archivist of the Quebec Seminary.

* * *

Sylvia Seeley (*The Visit of Princess Margaret 1958*), is a member of our editorial staff and the Society's librarian. Her varied career includes writing, translating, teaching, and archaeological research.

* * *

I. S. McArthur (*Through Western Ontario With Grant's Picturesque Canada*), is Chairman of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa. Author of numerous bulletins on fisheries and agricultural economic subjects, he studied at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Illinois.

AMONGST THE NEW BOOKS

Canada, Tomorrow's Giant

by Bruce Hutchison

(Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto. \$4.95)

This is one of the ten books you would want to carry to a desert island. No matter how often you read the last work of the author of *The Unknown Country*, you will find in it something fresh and informative. It presents the most exhaustive picture of Canada that this reviewer has yet seen, if a statistical offering is expected, and the presentation is thoughtful, analytical and shot through with delightful splashes of humour.

A stranger once asked Lord Tweedsmuir to recommend a book that would inform him about Canada as a whole; not merely a section of it. Drily, His Excellency answered, *The Canada Year Book*. Today, he could have recommended Hutchison's volume, which devotes a chapter to each province with a page or two of interesting observation couched in beautiful prose, in between. In one place,

he says "When we have studied all the written records and the unwritten legends, we still have overlooked... some of the most decisive Canadians in our history." Who, for example, was the man who first stripped bark from a birch tree and fashioned a canoe, a flimsy craft different from anything then known? Again, he wonders about the name of the Canadian (probably a woman), who in a prodigious act of imagination, combined buffalo meat with blueberries, added grease and produced pemmican? And later, he says, "One could place pretty high on the roll of honour that master chemist who first changed maple sap into syrup." The igloo, he points out, is an extraordinary example of architecture and generally familiar to us, but the designer is unknown and he adds that we shall never know for sure what white European first saw this land and found it good; or who called it Canada. Where did the name come from and what did it mean?

Repeatedly, Hutchison emphasizes the "revolution" that is taking place across the land, altering it outwardly in many sections and inwardly everywhere. There are few spots or people, he deplores, untouched by the hard hand of progress. Sturdy individualists are conforming to a standardized pattern and men like the 92-year-old grandson of Simon Fraser's friend, Chief Prince, realize that when they are gone, something bright and brave and unique in the world will have gone with them.

Hutchison began his 20,000 miles of travel from Newfoundland, the misty island, many of whose people, united by peril and poverty, have developed their own philosophy of contentment. They are still individualists, even eccentrics, and in acquiring Newfoundland, Canada has acquired an asset more important than the strategic northern gateway. She now possesses the world's richest fishery, valuable forests, mineral deposits and an immense, undeveloped source of hydro power. But her greatest wealth lies in her people.

You cannot skip the Acadian section, or the *Land of Peter Emberley*, even though you are impatient to reach the Province of Quebec, which is changing so rapidly that the past hardly matters any more. "Nothing can stop the future," declares the author, and men are asking themselves if the province is leaning closer to the rest of Canada or farther away from it?

The average reader will not be able to answer the question. Montreal is described as an island joined to the

(Continued on page XII)

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(Continued from page IX)

mainland by many bridges, yet forever an island in the life of Canada, spiritually separate and alone.

The Seaway provides an outstanding example of the "revolution", as does our comparatively recent banking system.

In the section called *The Shield*, you get a picture of a great Canadian, John Wesley Dafoe, and the era that has passed with his passing. You are told that Winnipeg, his headquarters, was "too busy to sin," a fact possibly not generally appreciated. Saskatchewan is easier to picture as a frontier that turned into a farm overnight, a vast land where socialism was not a political expedient but a human necessity.

Bruce Hutchison's skill in combining facts with a description of personalities gives a peculiar quality of readability to this book. You may forget statistics as such governing the Peace River, but you will always remember the German doctor and his wife who laboured long there against heavy odds, refusing to move into an easier environment because they felt they were, and still are, repaying a debt they owed to Canada for granting them asylum and freedom. They were marked by the Nazis for liquidation.

The last section deals naturally, with British Columbia, where the Prescott-born author has lived for about fifty years. He writes that the province is being re-educated, tamed and rubbed smooth. It has been despoiled of its magnificent forests and here, as elsewhere, the "revolution" is at work; here, machinery has not only changed the face of the land but the mind of man.

The book is not only a collection of facts but a revelation of deep feeling. It shows sympathy with, understanding of and pride in this great country whose diverse geographical conditions have not retarded but advanced its development and whose citizens of even more diverse racial strains have enriched our civilization while being forged into the pattern of loyal Canadianism.

And there is an element of reproach also in this book for the man who has travelled many times from coast to coast and boasts that he knows the country well. After reading *Canada*, he will discover that he hardly knows his own land at all.

MADGE MACBETH.

Mrs. Madge Macbeth has published more than seventeen books, and written hundreds of feature articles on her varied travels.



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The Principles of Political Geography

by Hans W. Weigert, Henry Brodie, Edward W. Doherty, John R. Fernstrom, Erich Fischer, Dudley Kirk.

(New York—Appelton Croft Century Incorporated, \$7.95)

"This study of political geography is not an ordinary textbook. The subject is both in the field of political science and of geography, and being both it must be analytical in all its aspects; for the attempt to show the interrelationship and the blending of political and geographical factors in power relations is analytical in nature. The result is a book which confronts the reader with the facts and the problems of political geography, stating the facts and posing the problems without, however, attempting to find easy answers for the latter. It aims, above all, at making the reader realize the importance and magnitude of the problems that arise from the interrelationship of political and geographical factors."

The book is the common labour of six authors whose fields of interest are somewhat divergent but none-the-less complementary. They provide points of view which are necessary in order to understand such a complex subject.

"The borderline which separates our subject from other related fields, as for instance economic geography and demography, is often extremely thin and difficult to define. Thus the student of political geography is often compelled to step beyond the narrow confines of his realm. The necessity to deal with problems requiring specialized skill and background convinced us that the co-operation between a number of authors with complementary fields of study and interest in the general area of political geography would result in a more definitive and constructive product than one man's labour could create. On the other hand, this book is not a mere symposium. The target of our common venture was a uniform and integrated work."

The above quotations from the introduction perhaps explain something of the mental attitude of the six authors toward their work. In addition they claim to have a common "philosophy" which, however, they do not define except to state that it is "essentially a devotion to objective analysis."

However valuable this may be, it is essential for us to have a definition of this field of knowledge. The following paragraph on page five is therefore important: "Political geography, a subdivision of human geography, is

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concerned with a particular aspect of earth-man relationships and with a special kind of emphasis. It is not the relationships between physical environment and human groups or societies as such that attracts us here but the relationships between geographical factors and political entities. Only where man's organization of space and historical cultural influences upon geographical patterns are related to political organizations, are we in the realm of political geography. In contrast to the 'natural regions' of physical geography, the area units of political geography are those of states and nations. To determine how these organizations are influenced by and adjusted to physiographical conditions, and how these factors affect international relations, is the aim of political geography."

We may suppose that this is the thesis, or the text around which the book is written and we may use it as a basis for the evaluation of its achievement.

The most important factors in political geography are: (a) spatial, (b) human and cultural, and (c) economic. On this basis the book is divided into three major sections.

(Continued on page XV)

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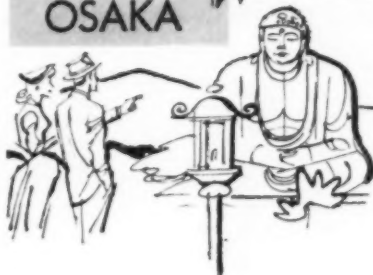
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(Continued from page XIV)

The space factors which the authors consider to have the most influence are: size, shape, boundaries, core areas, capital cities, communications, and location. Size is undoubtedly a fundamental factor. A real extent has often served as an effective defence against invasion, but perhaps it is no longer so effective. On the other hand, a great empty area may be a handicap. In any national area of considerable size some parts are more important than others. Usually one is of outstanding importance, especially if it contains the capital city. To the geographer this is the core area. It acts as the focus of communications, houses the greatest concentration of population and economic activity. The nature, size and location of the core has much to do with the political significance of the whole country.

The cultural factors which are considered to be of most importance in political geography are: population growth and pressure, migration, language, religion, education and legal systems. These are discussed at some length and, in general, one is led to believe that space and physical boundaries are less important than the character of the human or cultural complex which they enclose.

The third section of the book is entitled "The Economic Factor in Political Geography". In a sense it is a regional economic geography with political applications. After the initial chapter on the importance of economic factors, it becomes a series of separate regional discussions touching upon such areas as the Sino-Soviet Bloc, Japan, Southwest Asia, Canada and the United States, Latin America, and Africa.

There are two great streams of methodology in geography, the analytical and the synthetical, or, as often stated, the systematic and the regional. There have been many textbook which have followed the regional approach and have tried to explain the political significance of each of the various countries in turn by means of thumbnail regional accounts. It is, therefore, refreshing to find a book which attempts a systematic approach. This is virtually discarded, however, in the third section which reverts to a basis of regional economic geography. This reversion is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the book has such an unsatisfactory ending. It just stops. There is no conclusion and no *resumé* of the principles which one is led to expect from the title, and from the systematic approach of the earlier parts of the book. The fruits of objective analysis and the integration of the

work which might have added so much to its value are both missing. Without them the book is, of course, shorter, but much less complete.

One is struck by certain other peculiarities of the book. The introduction is really a preface. Chapter one is, of course, the introduction, giving a discussion of the meaning and scope of political geography. It should not have been downgraded to form part of the treatment of the space factor. Introductions and conclusions are usually the most difficult parts of a book to write, but, if properly written, are most rewarding to authors and readers alike.

Nevertheless, this book is a worthwhile attempt to give system and order to one of the most fertile fields of modern geography. Its authors are to be congratulated on what they have accomplished and encouraged to press on to still clearer definition of their principles, for their objective is nothing less than the placing of a firm geographic foundation under the whole field of foreign relations.

Dr. D. F. Putnam is professor and head of the Department of Geography in the University of Toronto.



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XVII

American Cities in the Growth of the Nation

by Constance McLaughlin Green

(University of Toronto Press, Toronto,
\$6.95)

This book is based on a series of lectures given at University College, University of London, in 1951. It is a brief analysis of the history of certain cities in the United States. These cities are selected as examples of the growth of urban America during the westward expansion of the nation, and as examples of how urban America has so greatly influenced the character of the American Union.

The period of time covered for each city varies. In general the author traces the story of the city until such a time as the essential character and role of the city had become established. Five Atlantic seaport cities—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Boston—are traced until 1830. At that time in history the writer feels that the place of the eastern ports had been established on the American scene. The scene then switches from the Atlantic to the Mid-western and southern river cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. By the end of the Civil War these cities had ceased to be river ports in particular. The story returns then to New England for a look at two manufacturing towns, Holyoke and Naugatuck, then west again to Chicago and the story of the early stormy days of the Illinois metropolis, and south and west from Chicago to the Great Plains and the rise of Denver and Wichita. Seattle serves as an example of the north-west; then the account turns east again to Detroit and Washington.

The author has a delightful style of writing and readily portrays the characters of the cities she has selected. She sees cities as people and the city is what these people have made it. Her approach to cities provides a change to the usual geographic view which sees cities as places of commerce and of transportation, of industry and of buildings, but all too rarely as the aggregate of the human beings that live, work and play in them.

There is much of interest in the book and it should not be overlooked by anyone interested in the growth of cities and urban life. It is to be hoped that some day soon a Canadian author will portray the story of Canadian cities in equally colourful sketches.

Mr. Gordon Taylor is a geographer at the Provincial Parks Branch of the British Columbia Department of Recreation and Conservation.



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